JAMAICAN CREOLE

* Is starting to gain on Estuary English- the London dialect which emerged 10 years ago as a mixture of Standard English and East End speech
* Came from the West Indies after WWII
* Jamaican Creole is a variety of English used in Jamaica
* J. Creole is influenced by European and West African languages
* Pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar very different from English dialects
* Now in London, 3d generation – *Jafaican*

**Typical:**

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| **feature** | **examples** | **Creole** | **English** |
| **pronunciation** | Vowels and diphthongs  No th  Sound omitted | Shorter- /fehs/  No th- /dem/  No s -/tomak/ | Face  Them  Stomach |
| **grammar** | No3d person  No past tense  ‘no – ing-form | He go  No – ed- she walk  Mi a run | He goes  She walked  I am running |
| **spelling** | No standard- user- driven partial standardization  Due to the use of e-mails/internet | De/deh/dere | there |
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**Spanglish in the USA**

Spanglish = speech including both Spanish and English elements

Typical of the English spoken by the Hispanic population in the USA

Typical features:

**Code switching:** switching languages mid- sentence

Example: I said a la favela los colores

**Code mixing:** words or expressions from one language are mixed into the other

Example: se mira Maria on the corner

**Word adaptations**

Example: words from one language are adapted into the other language- they are borrowed and changed slightly to fit into the language system of the new language

Examples:

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| English | Spanish | Spanglish |
| market | mercado | marqueta |
| To go shopping | Ir de compras | chopear |
| To park a car | Aparcar un coche | Parquear el carro |